

'A Battle Is Joined,' Maudling Says in Pledge to Hunt IRA

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Declaring "a battle is joined," the British government promised today to press the hunt for members of the underground Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland.

The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, told a packed House of Commons: "We must recognize them for what they are. They

are criminals who wish to impose their own will by violence and terror. It is necessary to take vigorous measures to fight enemies, the terrorists and murderers. "A battle is joined," said Mr. Maudling. "No one in this House can be impartial between those who kill to destroy the law and those who die to defend it."

He made his comments in an emergency debate that followed yesterday's official government report that said the Catholic political detainees in Northern Ireland had been subject to "physical ill-treatment" by the British Army and the police. The inquiry rejected allegations of torture and brutality.

Catholic leaders in Ulster had criticized the two-month inquiry because sessions were held in private. Because of this, only one intern was allowed to appear before the committee—and most of the others boycotted the sessions.

"One expects cries of 'white-wash,'" said Mr. Maudling, standing at a lectern several feet from Prime Minister Edward Heath. "This was no whitewash. To expect people to give evidence in public on these matters—keeping their lives thereafter—is expecting a great deal."

Asked by a Labor member, Simon Mahon, if any Protestant homes had been entered by troops when internment began on Aug. 9, Mr. Maudling replied: "The people who were picked up were those who were believed to be concerned in the campaign of the IRA and murder and terrorism. The members of the IRA are not drawn from the Protestant community."

Boy, 14, Shot In Clash in Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Nov. 17 (UPI)—A machine gunner firing at British soldiers clearing Catholic barricades seriously wounded a 14-year-old boy playing hockey from school today, the army said.

An army statement said the soldiers did not return the fire. But angry crowds from the Catholic Bogside district shouted "Murderers" at the troops. The soldiers used rubber bullets and CS gas to disperse them.

In London, Scotland Yard announced the arrest of four men and a woman it said were members of Sao Eiru (Free Ireland), a splinter group of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. A spokesman said the five came from the Irish Republic and were seized in a raid today on a house in East London's Hackney district along with a "large quantity" of rifles, pistols and ammunition.

Birthday Next Week

Robert Canning, playing truant from school and due to celebrate his 15th birthday next week, was hit when a gunman with a machine gun fired bursts at troops removing three-month-old barricades from Bogside.

He fell to the rain-soaked pavement with neck and chest wounds. Taken to a hospital, he was reported to be in serious condition. "The boy was in a group standing between the troops and the gunman," the army statement said. "He was shot when the gunman opened fire with a machine gun. Troops did not fire back and at no time today have soldiers fired live ammunition in Londonderry."

Harold Wilson, British Labor party leader, who is on a fact-finding mission to Northern Ireland, was leaving a meeting with city officials only half a mile away at the time.

Newsmen with Mr. Wilson said they heard the shots but he apparently did not.

Snipers also wounded a British soldier in the leg when the troops began moving into the Bogside with tractors and bulldozers shortly before dawn, the army said.

In Belfast, a bomb wrecked a downtown furniture store. Two girls were hospitalized with shock and minor injuries when a bomb hoax caused hundreds to flee in panic from the Northern Ireland Electricity Board headquarters, police said.

Greece Defends 'Special' Ouster Of Lady Fleming

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Greek government said today that Lady Amalia Fleming had been stripped of her Greek citizenship and deported because it was in the public interest to do so.

Lady Fleming, the widow of the discoverer of penicillin, was expelled last Sunday and put on a plane for London.

Justice Minister Angelos Triantafyllidis said that under normal circumstances, defendants awaiting trial or those who had their sentences suspended were not permitted to leave the country. But, he said, Lady Fleming—whose prison term had been suspended—was a special case. Her deportation was necessary and in the public interest.

Lady Fleming was convicted in September by a special military court of taking part in a plot to help free a Greek prisoner. After she served about three weeks of her 18-month prison term, her sentence was suspended on the ground that further internment could irreparably damage her health.

Sen. Kennedy Again Assails U.K. on Ulster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., today continued his campaign against British policy in Northern Ireland.

In remarks inserted in the Congressional Record, Sen. Kennedy said the internment policy has rendered a situation whereby "streams of blood have become rivers, and that a new wave of killing and violence has been triggered."

Quoting, and inserting in the record, a Nov. 7 article of the London Sunday Times, which stated that "since the adoption of internment, every important index of violence has increased," Sen. Kennedy said:

"Surely, in light of figures like these, there can be no justification for a continuation of this cruel and repressive policy."

Earlier this year, a resolution introduced in the Senate by Sen. Kennedy condemning British action in Northern Ireland created a transatlantic editorial and political storm.

Sen. Fred Harris, D-Okl., meanwhile, told his colleagues that a United Nations peacekeeping force "should be constituted as soon as possible so that the British can announce and hasten their final and irrevocable withdrawal."

"The UN peacekeeping force should be charged with protecting the civil rights of all the people of Northern Ireland and with ending all forms of discrimination, political, social, economic, or religious," he said.

Sen. Harris, who introduced a "sense of the Senate" resolution to this effect, also suggested that it seems "entirely appropriate that the team of mediators be selected from Common Market countries" since both Britain and Ireland are planning to become partners within the market framework.

Sen. Harris said that "assisted by the UN, the final solution in Ireland could take many forms. Northern Ireland might be fully incorporated into the Irish Republic, or there could be some form of federation worked out by the mediator and the two rival parties."

Tito to Romania

BELGRADE, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—President Tito will pay a friendly visit to Romania from Tuesday, it was announced. The announcement did not say how long President Tito would be in Romania.

U.S. Protests Shooting at Berlin Wall

Stray Bullet Enters West Berlin Home

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. commandant in Berlin today protested strongly a shooting incident at the border wall in which a stray bullet from an East German machine pistol entered the bedroom of a West Berlin family.

The incident occurred earlier in the day when East German guards on duty near the American sector border opened fire, apparently trying to stop an East German from fleeing into West Berlin.

A statement by Maj. Gen. William Cobb, the U.S. commandant, condemned the incident as an unprovoked assault on a West Berlin resident.

At least one of the guards' bullets hit a West Berlin house, entering a bedroom and striking the wall less than a foot above the head of a person asleep there.

Acting on instructions, Gen. Cobb's statement said: "For the second time in less than a week, West Berliners asleep in their beds have had their lives endangered by the weapon shooting by East German border guards apparently acting on instructions from their authorities."

It complained that the East Germans had not taken any steps to restrain "such reckless behavior" and warned that a major tragedy was certain to ensue for which they would have to assume full responsibility.

West Berlin police said an East German ambulance and three heavy jeeps arrived at the scene of the incident shortly after the shots rang out.

They saw guards removing a coat hanging in a barbed wire fence but were unable to see whether anybody was taken away in the ambulance.

Bahr Files to East Berlin

BOHNE, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Egon Bahr, the West German representative in negotiations with East Germany, will fly to East Berlin tomorrow in a West German Air Force plane, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said this will mark the first time a West German Air Force plane has landed at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

Previously, Mr. Bahr had flown back and forth to West Berlin, then crossed to East Berlin through a wall checkpoint.

India Lists Border Shellings, Says Civilians Are Killed

is not the time to relax the fire-arms ban.

Curfew in Dacca

DACCAR, East Pakistan, Nov. 17 (AP).—East Pakistani authorities today launched a house-to-house search in this trouble-torn East Pakistani capital after imposing an early-morning curfew. First reports said 80 persons were detained.

Six brigades took part in the raids aimed at rebel hideouts in the city.

More than 100 people were killed or wounded in the first half of this month in Dacca District.

The announcement did not specify a time limit for the curfew.

Meanwhile, a report from Chittagong, the East Pakistani port town, said Abdul Khabar, a senior official of Radio Pakistan's Chittagong station, was shot dead by an unknown person this morning when he was going to his office.

Two weeks ago rebels killed a radio engineer in Dacca and wounded two others.

Madrid Police Rout Students at Protest

MADRID, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Mounted police and others manning high-pressure water hoses yesterday prevented about 100 students at Madrid University's law school from meeting to protest alleged police torture.

Student sources said police detained several demonstrators after encircling the building where the meeting—banned by the government—was about to take place.

The sources said the meeting was arranged three weeks ago to discuss the Public Order Law, the criminal code and "torture by police of people illegally detained."

Paris Drivers Collected Tickets At Record Rate in '70: 5 Million

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP).—Paris motorists set some sort of traffic-offenses record last year. Traffic police handed out 2.6 million ordinary 10-franc parking tickets, and only some 625,000 were paid within the regulation week, police have announced.

They gave no figures on how many paid under follow-up procedures.

More serious parking offenders got a further two million tickets. Another 300,000 tickets for other traffic offenses brought a grand total of almost five million tickets handed out during the year.

A breakdown of offenses showed nearly 60,000 cases of running red lights, 53,000 of speeding and—before the formal crackdown on pollution this year—14,000 tickets issued for smoky exhausts, 8,000 for having no exhaust silencer at all, and 4,800 for honking the horn, forbidden in the Paris area.

The French cabinet is studying a plan to raise all fines for traffic offenses as of next year. Sources say the present 10-franc parking fine may be raised to 40 francs in Paris and to 30 francs in the immediate suburbs.



HEADING FOR SAFETY—Cambodian soldiers and their families leaving Bummong after a long siege there was lifted last week. Two hundred of 500-man force were wounded.

Connally Assails Japan, EEC For Trade, Financial Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese were complaining about increases in their imports.

"Their imports are up by 4 percent over last year," he said, "but their exports are up 25 percent."

There have been predictions of a recession in West Germany by Dec. 1, he later said, but "they have 1 percent unemployment and we have 6 percent."

"They are bringing in Poles, Spaniards, Italians, Hungarians and others to do their work. If they have a recession, they might have to send some of those fellows home."

Mr. Connally said that the United States had stood for years "like some Atlas, underwriting the stability of the world's currency system so that trade could go on without uncertainty."

But severe imbalances have developed that threaten this country's strength in carrying out its world responsibilities, he continued. In trying to redress these imbalances, "we do not intend to become provincial. We shall not resort to protectionism."

In fact, Mr. Connally charged,

Nixon Signs \$21-Billion Defense Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

An accounting of those missing in action.

Originally, the Mansfield proposal would have set a pullout target date six months after it was signed into law, provided U.S. captives were released.

But even dropping the specific deadline did not make the bill palatable to the President.

He said the provision "expresses a judgment about the manner in which the American involvement in the war should be ended."

"However," he said "it is without binding force or effect, and it does not reflect my judgment about the way in which the war should be brought to a conclusion."

"My signing of the bill that contains this section, therefore, will not change the policies I have pursued and that I shall continue to pursue toward this end."

Other anti-war senators besides Sen. Mansfield promptly challenged Mr. Nixon's decision. One, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the amendment is "part of the law and as such is not subject to dismissal by the President."

He said Congress should adopt "enforcement provisions with the power of the purse strings to back up its stated policy on troop withdrawals."

Sen. Church told a news conference he and Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., will offer a measure to force the President to heed the Mansfield provision. He said their proposal would limit spending in Southeast Asia to funds needed to finish withdrawing all U.S. forces, which he said would be conditioned on release of all POWs.

The new Cooper-Church measure, a reworking of the previous troop-withdrawal amendment defeated by the Senate, may be offered as an amendment to the omnibus military appropriations bill. The Senate version is still in the Finance Committee.

Some Capitol sources said President Nixon is clearly defying Congress's will by choosing to flout the Mansfield amendment. There appeared to be new sentiment building for another challenge to the administration on Vietnam policy.

U.S. Assails China Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

paganda of the People's Republic of China. What was surprising—and disturbing—was the decision to launch participation in this world body by firing these empty canons of rhetoric.

"Mutual Respect"

"Without mutual respect and a serious attempt to narrow differences, little can be done to reduce the turmoil in the world and to meet the aspirations of its peoples. This will be the approach of the United States government."

What precisely had disturbed the administration was not clear from the statement. But American officials said privately that Washington took exception to Mr. Chiao's comments on a variety of topics ranging from denunciations of resolutions on Korea approved by the UN 20 years ago to his support of a 200-mile limit of territorial waters.

The United States opposes this claim, and officials said that Mr. Chiao's endorsement was more offensive to the United States than his "obvious" demand for the departure of American forces from Indochina.

U.S. Planes Hit Hanoi Troops Converging on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Major North Vietnamese forces were reported converging on Phnom Penh today in what captured documents said was an effort to seize or isolate the capital. The advancing troops were under heavy U.S. air attacks, which have killed an estimated 200 North Vietnamese.

While government reinforcements poured into the capital, four Russian-made 122-mm rockets slammed into Phnom Penh's airport today in an apparent North Vietnamese attempt to sever communications. One of the rockets hit the airfield and another wounded four persons.

A squadron of government tanks was sent to the southwest and fresh troops were setting up camp on the city's outskirts. Soldiers were seen digging foxholes on the lawn of the university, midway between the city center and the airport.

The Cambodian high command reported yesterday that documents captured during a battle on Highway 6 indicated the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were moving in on Phnom Penh in an effort to capture it.

Military analysts were not predicting an attempt to overrun the city, however. They favored the theory that the offensive is aimed at seizing the city's outskirts and panic within it.

The enemy troop movements, they said, are designed to isolate the capital and further cut up government positions running north from Phnom Penh along Highway 6.

UPI stringer photographer Don Sharpe reported today from Highway 6 that U.S. Phantom bombers had pounded positions in the path of the advancing enemy troops. They also dropped napalm and 250-pound bombs.

U.S. Intelligence

In Saigon, U.S. sources said American military intelligence teams under the command of Saigon headquarters are operating in secret in Cambodia.

The teams interrogate Communist prisoners of war, gather information in Phnom Penh and make reports to the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Saigon, the sources said.

The teams work at Cambodian Army headquarters in a previously undisclosed aspect of U.S. military involvement with the Phnom Penh government since American ground combat forces were ordered to be out of that country by June 30, 1970.

Command spokesmen refused comment. The command admits only the presence of personnel attached to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

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Laird Warns Use Jets in Laos Attack

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warned that he might order intensified bombing unless infiltration routes were cut off.

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Further Attack on Plan Expected

Senate Backs Export Tax Credit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Senate tentatively approved a plan, history hater, to give \$400 million in tax savings to companies that export.

Sen. Harris, D., Okla., introduced, 50-39, in his effort to get the "total" necessary "giveaway" in the bill would permit com-

panies to defer payment of taxes on half their profits resulting from exports if they invest them in export-related activities.

Sen. Harris's amendment would have deleted a provision in law that does not subject to taxation profits from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations until the profits are returned to this country.

He said the administration had

backed "a new tax loophole"—the export inducement—"in order to correct the damage created by an existing loophole"—the tax immunity for profits made abroad.

Further Democratic attack on the export-incentive provision is expected before the Senate completes action on the tax measure.

Sen. Harris was also defeated, 68-19, in an effort to prohibit corporations from continuing to deduct from taxes the cost of advertisements promoting political ideas.

His target was a new group, Citizens for a New Prosperity, which has prepared ads—paid for by corporations—promoting Mr. Nixon's economic program.

Earlier today, the Senate rejected, 64-25, a move to suspend, rather than repeal, the federal estate tax on new cars.

Senators decided to go along with the President's proposal to kill the 1 percent tax. Mr. Nixon predicted that a surge in auto sales resulting from the removal of the tax would make half a million jobs.

Sponsored by Cranston, Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., sponsored the motion to suspend the tax between Aug. 15, 1971, and Jan. 1, 1973. He proposed that the money raised by the tax be used for mass transit, air pollution measures and other transportation needs.

In a protectionist move on trade, the Senate voted yesterday to empower Mr. Nixon to raise the 10 percent import surcharge to 15 percent and to ban from the U.S. market any product from any country. The vote was 68-29.

The administration has said that it did not seek and would not use the power.

Senate Unit Votes Authority For CAB to Bar Low Air Fares

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A Senate subcommittee yesterday approved authority for the Civil Aeronautics Board to block low ticket prices proposed by some foreign airlines for transatlantic flights.

Under the action taken by the Senate Commerce Committee's subcommittee on aviation, the CAB would have authority to suspend or reject such fares as a \$124 round-trip ticket recently proposed by West Germany's Lufthansa.

In the closed session, the subcommittee declined to give the CAB authority to set fares for the foreign airlines.

The President would have 10 days to veto CAB actions.

In three days of hearings last month, Pan American Airways and Trans World Airlines, the two major overseas U.S. airlines, contended that the low fares would be unreasonable and lead to increased losses for them.

Result of Statement

The Lufthansa proposal, which would be effective Feb. 1 for a minimum trip of two weeks, is an outgrowth of the failure of the major overseas carriers to agree on rates at a meeting of the International Air Transport Association.

The lowest excursion fare now is \$312.

In another action, the Senate Labor Committee yesterday approved a \$100-million three-year bill to mount an attack on sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood.

The measure allocates \$30 million for increased research into causes of and cures for the disease, which chiefly afflicts blacks.

It makes available \$100 million for a screening and testing program for that more victims of the disease could be identified.

Dental Health Aid

The committee also approved a \$142-million, three-year bill designed to improve dental health of children.

The federal grants could be used for such purposes as fluoridation of water and training of dental aides.

The bill also would authorize the Food and Drug Administration to place cautionary labels on toothpastes found to have possible harmful effects.

Two Seized in U.S. For Trying to Sell Babies to Couple

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP).—An Oklahoma Boy Scout leader and a companion have been charged with trying to sell two children to a Jacksonville couple for \$7,000 and a used car.

Held without bond in jail here were William O'Hara, 37, also known as Milford Bennett, and Robert Westenhaver, 22, both house painters from Oklahoma.

FBI agents said the 3-year-old girl and the 2-year-old boy were identified as the children of an Oklahoma City woman, Mrs. Dorothy Cox, who had agreed to sell them.

Police said Mr. O'Hara, who carried cards identifying him as the leader of Boy Scout troop 185, in Oklahoma City, and Mr. Westenhaver contacted the couple several weeks ago and offered to sell the children.

The couple cooperated with police in the operation leading to the men's arrest.

Pregnant Women Get Warning on Hormone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration has announced that the synthetic hormone DES should not be given to women when they are pregnant.

Its decision was based on studies strongly suggesting that DES—or diethylstilbestrol—caused vaginal cancer in daughters of women who took the drug during pregnancy to prevent miscarriages.

The hormone is already controversial because the government allows it to be used in animal feeds although such use is banned by 21 countries. The FDA said DES is "possibly effective" for treating menstrual disturbances and to prevent bleeding and hemorrhaging.



Rep. Wilbur Mills

sary but that an improvement of \$7 billion to \$10 billion would be

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FLOCKING TOGETHER—Seagulls in Chicago roosting on pilings in a Lake Michigan channel and enjoying the unusually mild weather that has graced the area recently.

For 3d Time in Year

Civil Rights Panel Deplores Nixon Enforcement Effort

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Commission on Civil Rights yesterday deplored the Nixon administration's effort to enforce adequately civil rights laws and regulations.

It was the third such charge in a year by the investigatory and advisory body.

The White House itself fared better than any other agency included in the commission's investigation, but the best the White House could get was a "less than adequate" performance rating on a chart in which the agencies were ranked either poor, marginal, adequate or good.

Not one of 29 agencies received a rating of adequate. The Office of Management and Budget, which is under the White House, got the highest rating, just below the adequate level.

The commission report criticized the President, saying he had not been clear on civil rights policy, despite several policy statements.

The net effect of the President's statements has not been to provide the clear policy direction necessary to encourage the federal bureaucracy to step up its efforts to enforce civil rights laws," the report stated.

The report said that the President's assessment of federal activity in fair housing "was restrictive, characterizing the federal role in the housing area as an essentially passive one."

"Further, he drew a distinction between segregation resulting from income and that resulting from racial discrimination."

No immediate comment

A White House spokesman said there would be no immediate comment on the report since the President just received it on Monday.

The commission reported that it found some progress within certain agencies, mainly the establishment of machinery to begin enforcement.

"Actual performance in the resolution of problems, not progress in the development of mechanisms alone, is the realistic yardstick by which the government's civil rights effort should be measured," the report said.

"It is no consolation to the black farmer who continues to receive assistance from the Extension Service on a racial, separate and unequal basis that the Department of Agriculture is making progress. It is no source of satisfaction to the Mexican-American or Puerto Rican job-seeker turned down by a government contractor that the Office of Federal Contract Compliance is gradually improving."

At a news conference, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, chairman of the commission, added:

"No one can get greatly excited about progress that is made after he is dead."

Closed Hearing Barred for Capp In Morals Case

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 17 (AP).—Cartoonist Al Capp's request to Eau Claire County court for a private hearing on morals charges was denied yesterday.

Mr. Capp, 61, had filed the request for a preliminary hearing scheduled for Monday on charges of sodomy, attempted adultery and indecent exposure.

He was named in a complaint April 1 by a married coed after a campus speech at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

Judge Thomas H. Barland rejected Mr. Capp's argument that a public hearing might jeopardize his chances of any subsequent impartial trial.

However, the judge said courtroom corridors are to be kept clear of spectators, courtroom space will be allotted for newsmen and spectators will be admitted until seating space is exhausted.

Lawyers, witnesses and court personnel will be prohibited from making statements about the case.

4 Die in Air Collision

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Four men, all said to be pilots, were killed yesterday when two light aircraft collided and crashed on a 20-mile flight between two suburban airports near here.



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U.S. Is Said To Plan Shift Of Drug Aide

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP).—John Cusack, director of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau branches in Europe and the Middle East, will be replaced shortly in a development parallel to French-American differences on battling the drug traffic, informed sources reported today.

The informants said Mr. Cusack will return to Washington and receive a promotion and possibly "a flattering title" within the Treasury Department, which has jurisdictional responsibility over the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Technically, Mr. Cusack, 48, is due for replacement after more than five years of service in Italy, Turkey and France, the last two years and five months of which have been as chief of the expanded Narcotics Bureau operation at its Paris headquarters.

Unofficially, Mr. Cusack's hard-driving, relentless style, although much appreciated by his superiors and staff, is known to have embarrassed and annoyed a number of high-ranking French police officers. Some Americans have suggested that they have been weak and ineffectual in stopping the Marseilles-to-New York heroin traffic.

Mr. Cusack, reached at his office here, declined to comment on the report.

Mexico Terminates Ties With Taiwan

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Mexico broke diplomatic relations with Taiwan last night, paving the way for establishing relations with Communist China, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Emilio O. Rabasa has scheduled a press conference for Friday at which the formal announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking is expected to be made. Mexico supported Peking's entry into the United Nations and the expulsion of Taiwan.

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Thwarted by Mars Dust Haze, Mariner Looks at Polar Cap

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 17 (UPI).—Mariner-9 took another look at Mars' frosty south polar cap today because little else showed through the dusty haze still cloaking the planet.

Study of the bright, white frozen carbon dioxide capping the south pole is one of Mariner's prime objectives because it will tell man more about the way seasonal changes affect the planet, and about the Martian environment.

"The pole's the place where there are interesting things happening," said Dr. Carl Sagan, Cornell University astronomer and a Mariner-9 project scientist.

White Bloches

It is now summer in Mars' southern hemisphere and the polar cap is shrinking. The dry ice is evaporating and leaving behind white blotches that are showing up in Mariner's polar pictures.

The carbon dioxide snow also lines crater ridges and one such frost-edged depression appeared dimly in one of Mariner's shots.

Mars' north pole also is capped with dry ice, but it will not come within Mariner-9's photographic view until later in its mission. The spacecraft is designed to work for three months in Mars orbit and may operate for a year or longer.

Scientists say the dust storm that has veiled almost all the Martian surface since Mariner reached the planet last week is showing some signs of tapering.

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off. Scientists hope the skies will be clear enough in two weeks to reveal surface detail.

Two large Russian spacecraft are apparently approaching Mars now, probably to attempt a landing and U.S. scientists expect the Soviet investigations also will be hindered by the dust storm.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, controlling Mariner, had not yet received an answer from the first scientific report dispatched yesterday to Moscow on the initial findings of Mariner-9.

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China at the United Nations

To open its United Nations mission Peking sent an expert professional delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, a Chou En-lai protégé who has a prewar German Ph.D. and much diplomatic experience and who came to the Security Council in 1950 to protest the United Nations role in Korea.

Mr. Chiao, in his first speech, took the traditional line of identifying the strengthening of the UN with the satisfaction of his own country's national interest in that forum. Nicely tuning his message to the medium, he made a big play for the "Third World" nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America—those constitute the organization's majority. Even while exulting in the defeat of American efforts to retain a seat for Taiwan, he insisted that the superpowers must not "manipulate and monopolize" the UN.

It has long been an internationalist truism that major world problems cannot be solved without the participation of China. No one has cause to be sanguine. Now that Peking has a voice, a vote—and a veto—at the UN, it will be able to have that much more influence in the various problems tended to at the UN. Let there be no doubt about it: Essentially China wants to re-cut the world power pie to give itself and its chosen friends a larger slice. Far from giving lower priority to that goal in order to get along at the UN, it has entered the UN to advance that goal. To have Peking's representatives at close hand doubtless will make consulta-

tion more convenient in the crises sure to come. But in the interludes between crises, it will facilitate Peking's push against the world establishment.

There is nothing especially frightening about this for the United States. We are not without the resources to care for our own legitimate interests. Moreover, the symptom should not be confused with the cause: It is not China's UN membership which requires that it be dealt into the routine of international diplomacy but its existence, size and gathering power.

Still, there's a problem, which is only hinted at by the angry reaction in some quarters to Peking's entry and Taiwan's expulsion and, this week, to Mr. Chiao's speech. Already the United States was tending to take less of its international business to the UN. China's arrival doubtless will create pressures to confirm this tendency. But this would be a major error. More than any other nation, the United States needs a smooth-working effective international system. The global character of our political and economic interests makes this so, regardless of how we are treated on any one passing issue.

Some will say that the UN and the Chinese deserve each other. But a responsible U.S. President will move in an opposite direction—toward reaffirmation of the UN's value to America, toward active efforts to reform its finances and procedures, and toward more extensive use of its forums and corridors.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Nixon's Vietnam Strategy

President Nixon's developing Vietnam strategy increases the risk of indefinite American involvement in an unending Indochina war. While the President added nothing fundamentally to the old policy mix by his announcement of a withdrawal target of 45,000 troops over the next months, his press conference remarks tend to confirm fears about where he is heading.

The President made repeated references to his continuing desire for a negotiated settlement, hinting at "other channels" than the Paris talks and possible Chinese or Soviet "assistance" with Hanoi, but he made no new move to re-activate the direct channel he already has to Hanoi in Paris. Nor did he make any effort to respond to the openings offered in July by the Viet Cong's seven-point proposal, which has remained largely unanswered for more than four months.

Counterproposals are needed at Paris that face up to the real issue: What kind of compromise political settlement can be arrived at? Short of that, private talks could be opened with Hanoi by setting a final withdrawal date conditional on serious negotiations for concurrent release of prisoners and achievement of a cease-fire. The implication would be that agreement must be reached before American forces were reduced below some minimum "residual force" level.

Instead, Mr. Nixon has announced his intention to maintain a residual force without making any negotiating advance. If anything, he has stiffened his negotiating objectives as well as his tactics. Instead of the "reasonable chance" for survival that he previously sought for the Thieu regime, Mr. Nixon now appears to be seeking a greater degree of certainty that South Vietnam "will be able to defend itself from a Communist take-over."

It is to achieve this greater assurance of a non-Communist South Vietnam in the future that Mr. Nixon now for the first time has flatly and publicly committed himself to the concept of an American "residual force." In addition, as long as the war goes on, Mr. Nixon has committed himself to continued use of American airpower on a large scale. The re-engagement of American ground forces in a crisis clearly would not be ruled out either.

The two tracks of Vietnamization and negotiation in Mr. Nixon's policy remain inherently contradictory. It is the failure to face up to that contradiction that has led to the present impasse.

Vietnamization requires strengthening the Saigon government to take over the main role in a continuing war. A negotiated settlement to end the war involves replacement of the Thieu regime with some compromise arrangement acceptable to both sides.

President Thieu, unwilling to risk sharing political power with his non-Communist opponents, is unlikely on his own to take the even greater risks of a political settlement with the Communists. Mr. Nixon, too, has been unwilling to face the risks in the latter course. He has seen negotiations so far as a means of accepting the surrender of the other side.

Another chance will come in January. The two-month troop withdrawal schedule just announced would appear to be a holding action to get Mr. Nixon through his Peking visit. In the likely event that this visit does not produce a Vietnam solution, Mr. Nixon can still take the negotiating course he avoided last week by opening private talks with Hanoi in Paris.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India's Brinkmanship

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's carefully chosen words, following her return from a tour of Western capitals, indicates that at least the top government leaders in Delhi wish to exhaust every possibility of settling the conflict with Pakistan peacefully. But the chances for this are growing steadily slimmer. Mrs. Gandhi emphasized that Indian troops will not be withdrawn from the Pakistan borders as long as the problem of "Bangla Desh" has not been solved. Thus a further escalation remains a possibility.

On the one hand India wishes to force the major powers to act, but at the same time it is inclined to give increased support to the East Bengal guerrillas. This kind of brinkmanship would surely result in a large-scale military conflict if Pakistan were to find the situation unbearable. The time for a peaceful settlement is also running out because the East Bengal secessionists are becoming increasingly impatient.

If Yahya Khan succeeds in his plan to establish a constitutional government, no

matter how rigged and undemocratic the extra elections may be, the world at large would be able to turn its attention away from the subject of "Bangla Desh" for a long time. But if, in order to prevent this, the East Pakistani guerrillas launch a major offensive, India and Pakistan would inevitably move much closer to a state of all-out war.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Nixon's Vietnam Strategy

Mr. Nixon availed himself of the occasion to try to define a little more the still vague doctrine that bears his name. He contrasted the direct involvement of the U.S. in Vietnam with the military and financial support given by Washington to Cambodia. This amounts to saying: "No ground war in Asia." This is the old slogan forged after the Korean war. But how can Mr. Nixon pretend to forget the fact that only American intervention on the ground was able to "save" South Korea and to prevent a total rout in South Vietnam in 1957?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1896

BERLIN—The Reichstag today discussed interpellations brought forward by Herr Münkel on the question of duelling in the army. The chief provision of the proposed reform was that if an officer insulted another, the matter should be left for the decision of a Court of Honour, but that such Court, when giving a final judgment, should never word it in such a way as to make a duel a necessity, or even to imply the recognition of such a means of settling the dispute.

Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1921

WASHINGTON—On account of the numerous suggestions that the United States will enter some alliance as a result of the Disarmament Conference, one high government official stated today that the United States will not enter any alliance nor consent to any arrangement which means the use of armed force to effect its perpetuity. The United States will give no guarantee and asks none. It will not agree to the defense of any nation nor bind itself to war in any form.



The Forgotten Battle for Votes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—On the surface, the political atmosphere here seems flat and dull, but under the surface there is quite a lot of exciting activity, which could be important and even decisive in the voting next November.

It is in these quiet periods, even before the presidential primary elections, when the hard work of organization and registration is done. And if you watch the back pages of the newspapers, you will see considerable evidence of this careful preliminary foundation building.

Almost without notice, for example, the legislatures in most of the large states have been passing bills to permit the newly enfranchised 11 million 18-21 year-olds to vote next November on campus, rather than at the place of their parents' residence. This could make a difference of several million votes, and in a few key states, could tip the balance to one party or the other.

Also, there is a move on here in the Democratic-controlled Congress to pass legislation that would enable voters to register by mail, and this, too, would undoubtedly increase the size of the vote substantially and probably favor the Democratic presidential nominee.

Spending Reform

Much will depend, too, on the outcome of the current battle on Capitol Hill over campaign spending reform. The present system, by general agreement, is not only a scandal, but a disgrace. The only trouble is that it will probably be decided by men who have managed to get to Congress under this outrageous system, and it is not at all sure at this moment that the reform will go through.

What is going on in these rather dull, scattered, and technical debates over election spending and registration is really the critical strategic battle of the campaign. These things are going to set the stage for the big drama later on. They are going to decide who votes, for one thing,

which is not incidental in an election, and who has money for television, which in the frenzy next October may be critical. And the interesting paradox at the moment is that even the young people with the most education on the intricate American federal and electoral system, and with the most energy and the loudest grievances, are not really very active in these preliminary battles. Some of them are, of course, but most of them are "waiting for the election." Though what is going on right now in these seemingly dreary nuts and bolts debates could actually decide the election.

The election is flat and dull on the surface precisely because the candidates are working underground on the substructure of the campaign. They are not polishing sentences, but organizing terms and gathering funds. That is what this phase of a presidential election campaign is all about, and it is far too important to be left merely to the candidates and their staffs, and the organized lobbies.

Labor's Role

Labor's political activity these days illustrates the point. George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, is very active on the propaganda front. He is denouncing the Fair Board's wage decisions as a "swindle" and condemning President Nixon for "romancing" Moscow and Peking, and being "nice to tyrants" who pay low wages and threaten the security of the republic and the American worker.

But big labor is too experienced to stop there. Underneath all George Meany's hawkish and protectionist arguments, and his demands for more money for the workers, his director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Alexander E. Barkan, is concentrating on showing labor leaders all over the country how to get their places in the Demo-

cratic presidential nominating convention next summer, under the new rules of that convention. The White House and the Republican National Committee are doing the same thing. They are raising funds—over \$5 million this week in a series of GOP closed-circuit television dinners. They are quietly blocking legislation for campaign expenditure reform, while seeming to support it, and trying to limit the registration of the new young voters, while proclaiming in their propaganda sheets the new "alliance of the generations."

Against this kind of professional organizing, the young protestors and even the disenchanted Common Cause people's lobby seem woefully inadequate. The occupancy and policies of the White House are not going to be changed by demonstrations against Vietnam in front of the President's house, no matter how sincere. The battleground has changed.

The battleground is now, and for the next few months will be, on the problems of organization, registration, and campaign financial reform, and on this ground, the new rising enfranchised generation has immense potential political power. But, so it seems here, they have misjudged the question and the time.

They are waiting for some candidate to emerge with a new philosophy for the coming age, and maybe it will happen, but probably it won't, and meanwhile, organization and money will be decisive in the end. That is why, in this flat and dull period on the surface, what is going on underneath is so important. The politicians are paying attention to the details and the rules of the election. They know the importance of timing, of money and getting the "right" delegates lined up in advance. That is what is going on now and it could be decisive before the disenchanted amateurs wake up to the importance of political organization and finance.

Doing Business With Russia

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The new set of relations shaping up between this country and China is getting the headlines. But the most exciting possibilities arise from the new set of relations shaping up between this country and the Soviet Union.

Apart from an agreement to limit strategic weapons through the Big Two talks which are again under way in Vienna, there is a serious prospect that a number of major business deals could be wrapped up when President Nixon visits Moscow this spring. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans is off on a Soviet trip this week to explore a series of well-defined prospects.

Probably the biggest project centers on the huge copper deposits in Udokan, Siberia. An estimated \$4 billion is required to bring these fields into full commercial use.

An idea currently being explored is that the investment be made by American firms using U.S. government credits and their own financial resources. These firms would operate the plants jointly with Soviet authorities. An estimated 600,000 tons of copper would be mined annually. About half of that would go to the Soviet Union; the other half to the United States.

A second giant project involves exploitation of the extensive gas deposits all over the Soviet Union. The project under consideration calls for an investment of \$3 billion to \$4 billion to augment Soviet production by 800 million annually by the end of this decade. About half of the increment would go to meet Russian needs, which are expanding dramatically. The rest, liquefied and carried in specially built ships, would come to the United States.

Feed Grains, Too

A third big project involves feed grains, which are in short supply in Russia, but produced in abundance here. The recent agreement to sell \$140 million worth of grain is considered only a forerunner of what is possible. The favorite idea in the Commerce Department now is for a long-term agreement that would send, say, \$150 million worth of American feed grains to Russia every year for the next 10 years.

A fourth candidate for a major deal has to do with the vast tract manufacturing complex the Russians are building on the Kama River, about 500 miles east of Moscow. A number of small deals for sales of American-made foundry equipment are already far advanced. In addition, there is a plan for American firms to set up units on the Kama River for making component parts, which they could then use for truck production in their Western European factories.

To be sure, talk about big deals with the Soviet Union has been going on for years with about the same results as the talk about Eldorado in the 16th century. Bilateral commerce is a mere trickle—about one-hundredth of 1 percent of the U.S. national

product. And there are solid reasons on both sides for the lack of economic activity. The Russians subordinate trade to politics in a thoroughgoing way. Big orders were promised back in 1933 when this country was considering recognition of the Soviet regime, and then vanished as soon as recognition came through. The credits extended in World War II under lend-lease were not paid off to American satisfaction. There has been no willingness to let U.S. companies own their plants as they do in most foreign countries, or even to participate in joint ventures with state authorities as they do in such Communist countries as Romania and Yugoslavia.

Credit Is Scarce

On the American side, there has been an unwillingness to treat Russia as even a dimly normal trading partner. Credit for transactions, which is the lifeblood of foreign commerce, has been extremely scarce, and the Export-Import Bank, which was set up in 1934 to promote trade with Russia, never served that purpose. Russia has not even been given the most-favored-nation treatment that would put it on an equal tariff footing with other countries.

But in Washington at least traditional harshness on trade has softened as the climate of international détente has spread. Harold Scott, the assistant secretary of commerce who has been handling international trade, emphasizes that there cannot be even a beginning of normal relations until the Russians are given credit guarantees and most-favored-nation treatment.

The big question involves the Russian attitude. Around the White House and the State Department there is continuing suspicion that the Russians are talking trade just to promote political concessions from this country. The Commerce Department, though favorably impressed by recent conversations with Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Alkhimov, is still not certain that the Russians are prepared to receive American companies. And it is for the purpose of exploring this point that Secretary Stans now undertakes his mission to Moscow.

Letters

The Irish Girl

The question of how the Irish Republican Army and the good Catholics of Londonderry feel about freedom of choice and human respect has been answered by the outrageous photograph (Herald Nov. 11) of a young girl, tied to a post, tarred and shorn, by a crowd of 80 because she dared date a British soldier.

Generals.

In regard to the picture of the Irish girl tied and tarred shown on the front page—how sick, how poor, how stupid, how unforgivable, how very Irish.

With such acts as this, how can anyone ever expect to resolve the difficulties in Ireland?

L. R. M.

Kaiserslautern, Germany.

Jailed American

As an American in Europe I wish to thank Mr. Leahy for his letter (Herald Nov. 9) making me aware that four people, including one American, are serving 92 days in jail in Dublin for burning an American flag and pouring oil-blood on the steps of the American Embassy. Wonderful!

R.K. AWITREY.

Naples.

Absentee Rate Is Rising

Call of the Hustings Is Heard in the Senate

By Spencer Rich and Joan Spiegel

WASHINGTON.—On the evening of Oct. 29, when the Senate surprised the nation by defeating the foreign aid bill, four of the seven Democratic senators most prominently mentioned as potential presidential nominees missed the vote.

They were out campaigning: Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, after a day of speechmaking all over New York State, was taping a TV talk show with Dick Cavett; Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., after a whirlwind tour in Florida, was making a speech at Stetson University; Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., was speaking to the United Auto Workers in Milwaukee; and George S. McGovern, D. S.D., was completing a round of speeches in New Hampshire.

The absence of four of the top Democratic hopefuls helped to contribute to what, at that time, appeared to be a disastrous foreign-policy defeat for President Nixon. Four days later, Vice-President Agnew won the absent Democratic hopefuls for having "ducked the issues" and having "lacked the courage to even cast a vote on foreign aid from the floor of the Senate."

Mr. Agnew got his facts a little wrong; he included Sen. Kennedy in his attack as an absentee senator, though the Massachusetts senator was present in the Senate and had cast his ballot in favor of the aid program. But Sen. Kennedy had then withdrawn it to give a "live pair" to the absent Ernest F. Hollings, D. S.C.

Agnew's Record

Mr. Agnew also neglected to mention that he himself had been absent from the chamber, although his sole constitutional duty as Vice-President is to preside over the Senate and to cast a vote in the event of a tie. Mr. Agnew, who has actually been present and presiding in the Senate less than 20 hours this year, out of nearly 1,000 hours of Senate meeting-time, was in turn attacked a few days later by Sen. Hollings because Vice-President Agnew "did not have guts enough to be around to carry out his constitutional duties 90 percent of the time."

The exchange of charges over the foreign aid bill may be dismissed as a little over-the-top, looking on both sides, since the bill was beaten 41 to 37 and the presence of all the Democratic candidates plus Mr. Agnew wouldn't have made the slightest difference in the outcome.

But it does serve to point up a problem that could become more intense over the next year as the presidential primaries begin and the campaign starts up in earnest: absenteeism among potential nominees.

Sen. Muskie, Sen. Jackson, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern undoubtedly will be taking more and more time off from the Senate to campaign.

So far, however, despite the statement from Vice-President Agnew and comments from a few other Republicans about Democratic absenteeism, these four senators and Sen. Kennedy have actually missed relatively few roll-call votes this year compared to the average senator who isn't running for President.

And according to figures compiled by The Washington Post through Nov. 11, the same holds true of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., a House aspirant for the Democratic nomination, and of Rep. Paul McCloskey, R. Calif., who is seeking the GOP nomination.

The figures show that Sen. Kennedy, who steadfastly insists that he is not running, has been present for 81 percent of the 370 roll calls taken in the Senate from the start of the session through Nov. 11. This is actually a little better attendance record than the 77 percent figure that was scored by all members of the Senate on all 1970 roll-call votes.

76% for Humphrey

Sen. Humphrey, this year, has scored 76 percent—about the same as last year's average for all senators—while Sen. McGovern is at 67 percent, Sen. Muskie at 65 percent and Sen. Jackson at 64 percent.

In the House, Rep. McCloskey was present for 80 percent of the roll calls and Rep. Mills for 75 percent. (Sen. McGovern's figure excludes votes taken while he was ill during one three-week period.)

The candidates have been able to make these relatively high scores, despite furious speechmaking and campaigning all over the nation for many months, because most votes in both the House and Senate take place on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

This leaves four days of the seven-day week for campaigning.

Voters sometimes resent absenteeism on the part of their senators, but the tradition is that a candidate seeking the presidency or engaged in a crucial race for a Senate seat should make as many of the important votes as he can, but is entitled to some absenteeism to pursue the office.

Thus, when Sen. John F. Kennedy, D. Mass., was seeking the presidential nomination in 1960 by campaigning in one presidential primary after another, he missed 65 percent of the Senate roll calls for that year. And in 1964, the GOP presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., missed 73 percent of the roll calls.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, defended the absentee record of the Democratic hopefuls, although he is one man who—as the person responsible for seeing that the Senate gets its business done—deeply hates absenteeism in general.

"Absenteeism is bad for the business of the Senate," Sen. Mansfield said. "But there is no way to develop a viable candidate for President than if the man works at it."

"Based on precedent and custom, there is a need to go out to the localities," Sen. Mansfield said.

No Other Way

Sen. Mansfield said that it is desirable under the American democratic system for each party to develop a strong candidate in touch with the feelings of the nation and there is no way to do this except for the potential nominees—whatever their jobs, whether they are senators, governors or businessmen—to put aside their regular work for part of the time in order to campaign.

Sen. Mansfield said the absentee problem in the Senate hasn't been so much with presidential hopefuls as with others who are not hopefuls. On the day on which he was speaking, for example, only Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern among the hopefuls were absent. Six other Democrats and 11 Republicans also were absent that day.

"There is no other way to develop an opposition candidate," Sen. Humphrey said in an interview. "I try to be here for all crucial votes, really big votes, when they are close. I'm always reminded of John Kennedy, who saw fit to run in 1960 while I stayed here and campaigned from the Senate" for the Democratic nomination. Kennedy trounced Sen. Humphrey and went on to win the presidency.

"There's no way to avoid it if you want to run seriously," Sen. Jackson said. "Kennedy went through this, Nixon and Agnew as Vice-Presidents were absent almost all the time. It's good for the country. Our presidential system couldn't work if candidates didn't take time to campaign."

Sen. Jackson said that now that Congress was beginning to meet all year round, instead of packing it up in July as it did in former years, "you'd have to exclude all members of Congress as potential nominees if you insisted" they be present for all votes.

"Agnew is some person to criticize us—he's supposed to be presiding and he's running all over the world."

Sen. Fred R. Harris, D. Okla., who has now withdrawn from the Democratic presidential scramble, missed 60 percent of this year's votes while away campaigning earlier this year. "It's distressing to have to miss roll calls," Sen. Harris said, "but it's good for the country to have five or six men contesting for the nomination."

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, agreed that a viable candidacy couldn't be mounted by a senator without some absences.

"Big and large," he said, "they do more running around than they need to do. They ought to put their presence in the Senate first, most of the time. They certainly are risking the fate of some bills by their absence."

Sen. Scott also said that presidential hopefuls who stay away campaigning much of the time are also taking a big gamble. If they fail to get the nomination, but pile up a big absentee record, they are vulnerable to political attack at home later on by a future opponent either in their own party or from the other party when they run for re-election to the Senate.

"I do not believe any man can run for President without some conflict with his Senate duties," Sen. Scott said. "But it's not morally reprehensible, it's consistent with the system."

Obituaries

Gladys Cooper, 82, Leading British Stage, Movie Figure

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Actress Gladys Cooper, 82, died today, after a career that spanned the century.

In World War I, British soldiers died in the Flanders mud with crumpled photographs of Gladys Cooper in their battle outfits.

Half a century later, she was still playing the crisp, high-mannered Englishwoman on stage, screen and television.

She was properly known as Dame Gladys, having been created a dame of the British Empire in 1964, which was the year she appeared in the film version of "My Fair Lady."

Her career started at the age of 16 in a piece called "Bluebell in Fairyland" at an English provincial theater. She moved to London, where her great beauty became a byword. Before long she was a star at the now-vanished Gaiety Theatre.

Not until after World War I did she turn to serious acting. As an actress-manager during the 1920s and 1930s she gradually left her pin-up image behind.

One of her outstanding successes was as Lady Macbeth in 1935. It was then that critics first noticed that her clear, well-modulated voice could take on a chilling note when wanted.

In the 1930s, she went to America, first to the theater and later to Hollywood. She used to say that she went there for three weeks but stayed 30 years.

Worked in Hollywood

In fact, Dame Gladys divided her time between engagements in Hollywood and England. She had a mansion in Hollywood, in England, she had a house at Henley-on-Thames, just outside London.

She died at Henley 10 weeks after an attack of pneumonia.

She was married to Capt. H. J. Buckminster in 1908. But that marriage, and a later one to Sir Neville Pearson, ended in divorce. She was married in the United States to actor Philip Merivale, who died in 1946. The actor Robert Morley was her son-in-law.

Charlie Dale
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Charlie Dale, 90, the deadpan partner in the vaudeville team of Smith and Dale, died yesterday morning at a nursing home in Tonneck, N.J.

The partnership originated at a chance meeting. Joe Smith was cycling north on Eldridge Street on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Charlie was cycling east on Delancey. They met when their bicycles collided. As they argued over whose fault it was, the shopkeeper who rented the bikes said: "You two sound like Weber and Fields."

That was the birth of the vaudeville team that was to headline at the Palace for years. It was 1895. Joe was 14 and Charlie, born on Sept. 6, 1881, on the Lower East Side, was 16.

Joe Smith was Joe Selzer then and Charlie Dale was Charles Marks. The team of Selzer and Marks worked for nothing, or close to it. They worked just about any place that would take them.

One day they were booked into a new house. And the showcards read "Smith & Dale" instead of "Selzer & Marks."

The printer, it turned out, had made up cards for a Smith & Dale team that had decided on another name. The enterprising showman who operated the house bought the cards—100 for 25 cents—and Selzer and Marks became Smith and Dale.

Smith and Dale went on to fame as headliners of the first



Dame Gladys Cooper

all-American vaudeville bill to tour Europe in 1909. They went to Hollywood, too, where they made films for 20th Century-Fox, Paramount and Warner Brothers in the early 1930s. The films were great successes.

When Radio City Music Hall opened 40 years ago, they were on the first bill.

Walter Moeller
FRANKFURT, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Walter Moeller, 51, mayor of Frankfurt for one year, died last night, city authorities said here today.

The authorities said that Mr. Moeller became ill while returning from a visit to Wiesbaden, 17 miles from Frankfurt. He died on the way to a Wiesbaden hospital.

Mr. Moeller only recently resumed his duties as mayor after suffering a heart attack in May. His predecessor as mayor, Willy Brundert, also died in office.

Howard Edmondson

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 17 (UPI).—James Howard Edmondson, 46, the nation's youngest governor when he was elected Oklahoma's chief executive in 1958 at the age of 33, died today of an apparent heart attack in his suburban home.

Mr. Edmondson, who was also a former U.S. senator, was a Democrat.

Rabbi Levin of Moscow Dies; Defender of Soviet System

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Rabbi Yehuda Leib Levin, 76, the Soviet Union's most prominent Jewish clergyman, died today, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported. He suffered from a heart ailment.

Rabbi Levin was often called the "chief rabbi" of the Soviet Union, although technically he was only the rabbi of Moscow's Grand Khoral Synagogue, the largest in the nation.

Rabbi Levin was an Orthodox Jew and an orthodox Soviet citizen. Like most high-ranking clergymen of all religions in the Soviet Union, he was a staunch supporter of Soviet foreign policy. In the case of Rabbi Levin, this support included strong anti-Zionist statements and full public support of the Soviet policy in the Middle East.

Official Campaign
In recent years, he joined in the official propaganda campaign against Zionist accusations that the Soviet Union mistreats Jews.

In March, he organized a meeting of Jewish clergymen and Jewish community representatives who denounced Zionism and hailed the Soviet system.

"We state before the whole world that our motherland, having rid itself of capitalist slavery and national oppression, was the first to show the example in eliminating anti-Semitism and national strife," the statement said. "The very roots of this shameful phenomenon have been destroyed in the U.S.S.R."

Rabbi Levin traveled widely, attending international peace conferences as a representative of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Visited U.S. in '60s
One of his trips took him to the United States in the 1960s where, at times, he faced tough questioning on the status of Jews in the Soviet Union. Through it all, he consistently defended Soviet policies and maintained that Jews enjoyed full religious freedom in the U.S.S.R.

Once, in 1965, a group of American rabbis were guests of Rabbi Levin's synagogue and one of them mentioned the state of Israel. Applause burst forth, and the stern, bearded rabbi had to rise and call for silence.

Later Rabbi Levin told the visiting Americans to "take back to America with you the wishes of the Soviet people for peace—especially for the suffering peoples of Vietnam."

His official obituary, carried by Tass, praised him as a man "known as an active fighter for peace and for the strengthening of friendship among peoples."

Although there are about 2.2 million Jews in the Soviet Union, there are few rabbis. It will be difficult for the Grand Khoral Congregation to replace him.

There are no rabbinical schools in the Soviet Union, and there is virtually no means of educating young men to the Jewish clergy. Most Soviet Jewish congregations are ministered to by lay leaders.

Primate Returns To Poland, Sees Papal Diplomat

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Polish primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, returned today from Rome to confer with a ranking Vatican envoy who is meeting here with Polish Communist officials over "normalization" of relations.

Cardinal Wyszyński was met by the envoy, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, and hundreds of Polish priests and nuns in a colorful ceremony at a Warsaw railway station.

It was Archbishop Casaroli's first public appearance since he arrived here last Wednesday to begin the high-level talks with the Polish government. He is expected to stay until the weekend.

Eban Undeterred by New Refusal

Israel Still Seeking U.S. Phantoms

SALEM, Nov. 17 (UPI).

Minister Abba Eban today said Israel would continue its campaign for a Phantom Jew, despite the decision to continue negotiations.

That is that Egypt and the

have a numerical superiority

arms and manpower and

ation warrants continu-

ing supplies," Mr. Eban said at a news conference.

On the one hand, he said, the Soviet Union has pledged to keep Egypt supplied with weapons, while on the other Israel has no such assurance from the United States.

"This is psycho-politically a lack of balance," Mr. Eban said, "so we cannot give up on the

question. We must continue to pursue it."

Israel received word from Washington this week that there would be no resumption in the supply of Phantoms because, the State Department said, there has been no change in the Middle East arms balance.

Planes Key Factor

The Israeli government has said it is not willing to go any further with the U.S. effort to find a partial peace settlement unless the delivery of Phantoms, suspended in June, is resumed.

Mr. Eban also said Israel was awaiting clarification on certain points in the U.S. proposals for Egypt and Israel to send delegations to New York for indirect negotiations.

One question, he said, was "what would happen during the negotiations as regards the balance of forces."

"When we get [the clarifications], we will study them," Mr. Eban said. "We know from Washington that neither has Egypt given an answer, and that it has asked for clarification on the proposal."

Egypt Stresses War

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Egypt's War Minister, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, said today that Egypt could regain its occupied lands from Israel only by military means.

"We have no way ahead of us except regaining our land by force of arms," Gen. Sadek told reserve officers at the military academy. His speech was reported by the semi-official Middle East News Agency.

"We are coming to a decisive period in our country's history," Gen. Sadek said. "This demands from all of us the maximum effort. Your sole aim is regaining the occupied land, no matter how expensive the sacrifice or the cost we will pay."

On the political front, the newspaper Al Akhbar said a government official would fly to New York this week to prepare for Egyptian participation in the United Nations debate on the Middle East.

The newspaper said the official, Mohammed Riad, director of Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad's office, would stop in Paris for two days of talks with government officials after leaving here tomorrow.

Copter Altitude Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The Army has claimed a world helicopter sustained altitude record of 36,711 feet for its Sikorsky "flying crane" helicopter, the Defense Department has announced. The previous record of 31,482 feet was also held by an Army Sikorsky. The record flight was made Nov. 3.

Judge Rules Striking Dockers In Baltimore Can Stay Out

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17 (UPI).

A federal judge ruled today that 5,000 Baltimore longshoremen can resume their 43-day strike, which was suspended by a temporary injunction last Thursday.

U.S. District Judge James Miller declined to make today's temporary injunction a permanent back-to-work order.

In Tampa, Fla., meanwhile, after almost seven hours of testimony, a federal judge last night tightened the lid on possible dock workers' strikes in five Southern ports in sympathy for a New York walkout.

Coal Mine Pact Review

But the longshoremen contended the labor problems at the ports of Tampa and Jacksonville, Savannah, Ga., and Charleston and Georgetown, S.C., involve local issues, and they are ready to fight the ruling.

In Washington, the U.S. Pay

Board announced that more than five of its 15 members have decided that the recent bituminous coal miners' wage settlement should be reviewed.

The board said it has determined the coal agreement is an "existing contract," but it will review the terms of the settlement at a meeting with the coal companies and the union tomorrow.

Under Pay Board regulations, existing contracts automatically take effect unless challenged by five or more members of the board. Then the contracts can be reviewed and possibly found in violation of the board's pay standards.

The coal settlement was reached shortly before the wage-price freeze expired on Saturday night and called for a wage and benefit increase of more than 30 percent over the next three years.

Americans Fear U.K. 'Sellout' Home's Rhodesia Dealings

By Jim Hoagland

ROBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 17

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan continued today to insist that Rhodesia's decision to continue negotiations is a "sellout" of African interests.

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arms and manpower and

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ing supplies," Mr. Eban said at a news conference.

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Arch Leaders Africa to Dissidents

NNESBURG, Nov. 17

—Roman Catholic, Anglican and Congregational leaders have endorsed the

Anglican Church in Africa to support persons

restricted or imprisoned for acting on Christian

faith. It was learned here

that a decision was made by 20

bishops at a private

meeting last week

asked the Most Rev. Robert Taylor

urgently to appoint a committee to

because "people often are despised, and ostracized by those

them, or even banned, and imprisoned by the

ies. It is to be given would be of a ritual nature rather than support, an American

aid.

DEATH NOTICE

S. Gabriella Warren, devoted

Reginald and Lloyd Michael

oved sister of Whitney Warren.

11 a.m. Thursday, Nov. 18, at

the Chapel, Middletown, N.J.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Montedison Acquires Italian Drug Firm

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP)—Montedison, the huge Italian chemical group, has acquired a 51 percent stake in Carlo Erba, the country's largest drug company, the group announced today.

The earlier communiqué said that the takeover gave Montedison control of 10 percent of the Italian drug market.

It was reported that Montedison paid 10,700 lire (about \$17 per share) for the 51 percent stake.

Carlo Erba has 6 million shares outstanding of which 1.8 million are preferred shares. The ordinary shares closed today at 10,610 lire, down from 10,800, while the preferred fell to 4,500 from 5,100.

The takeover is likely to anger critics of the recent sharp growth of state ownership of Italian industry. The state sees its role as one of promoting investment and strengthening faltering companies, but Carlo Erba has shown good sales gains in recent years.

Montedison itself only recently sold under government control through the open market purchases of its shares by the two giant holding companies, Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale and Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Carlo Erba is a closely-held company controlled by the Visconti di Modrone Erba family.

Mr. Erba will report to Mr. Halaby and will have direct responsibility for all operating functions of the airline.

Mr. Seawell, 53, was a senior vice-president of American Airlines when he quit in 1968 to join Rolls-Royce.

A statement from Mr. Halaby said that "Mr. Seawell's primary mission is to return the airline to profitability and he has been given all the authority and resources to do it."

In an era when the airline industry in general has been in deep financial distress, Pan Am has stood out as one of the most profitable, Mr. Halaby has been searching for some time for an experienced executive with an airline background to relieve him of the burden of trying to serve simultaneously as chief executive and president.

Rumors have been rampant that Mr. Halaby himself might be on the verge of being dismissed by a board distressed about the airline's business.

Pan Am's economic woes have been increasing at an alarming pace. The international airline, which pioneered world routes under the far-sighted leadership of its founder, Juan Trippe, lost \$36 million in 1968, \$48 million in 1970 and \$93.3 million in the first half of 1971.

The losses reflected conditions that all airlines had to contend with in varying degrees—the economic recession, the proliferation of competition on major routes and the excess of seats with the delivery of new wide-body airplanes.



William T. Seawell

Pan Am Gets A Rolls Aide As President

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Pan American World Airways announced yesterday that it has appointed William Seawell president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Seawell, president of the North American subsidiary of Rolls-Royce, will join Pan Am on Dec. 1 and will also become a director, Najib Halaby, chairman and chief executive officer, said.

Mr. Seawell will report to Mr. Halaby and will have direct responsibility for all operating functions of the airline.

Mr. Seawell, 53, was a senior vice-president of American Airlines when he quit in 1968 to join Rolls-Royce.

A statement from Mr. Halaby said that "Mr. Seawell's primary mission is to return the airline to profitability and he has been given all the authority and resources to do it."

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U.S. Consumers Wary ... Firms Too, Polls Say

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. consumer remains uncertain about the course of the economy and is unlikely to increase buying sharply soon, a Conference Board survey indicates.

The board, a group of businessmen and private economists, commissioned National Family Opinion Inc. to question 10,000 families.

Only 25 percent of those polled said they believe business will get better over the next six months, down from 25 percent in a previous survey in July and August; 15.2 percent labeled current business conditions good, up from 14.8 percent in the previous period; 43 percent said jobs are hard to get, compared with 42 percent, and 24 percent indicated they think their incomes will rise over the next half year, up from 22.5 percent.

On the question of future purchases, 7.7 percent plan to buy a car in the coming six months, down from 8.5 percent in the earlier survey, and 32 percent plan to buy homes, down from 35 percent. But 38 percent said they will buy major appliances, up from 34 percent, and 48 percent indicated they will take vacations, up from 47 percent in the previous poll.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Few U.S. purchasing agents apparently took advantage of the price freeze period to build big stocks of goods for use or sale at higher prices now. Only two of more than a score of buyers surveyed took advantage of the prospect for saving some money by adding to stocks.

Commerce Department figures show that seasonally adjusted manufacturers' inventories at the end of September stood at \$100.2 billion, practically unchanged from the month before. And, the department reports, the ratio of sales to inventory stocks was level.

Cheerless News
The cautious buying trend evident during Phase 1 is hardly cheerful news for the Nixon administration. One reason for the sluggish recovery from the 1969-70 recession is the reluctance of businessmen to expand inventories, a move that usually signals and hastens an economic upturn.

Inventory expansion in recent quarters has been far less, an average increase of \$3.3 billion this year, than the average \$8 billion-a-quarter growth in the recovery period immediately following the four other postwar recessions, notes James L. Pate, senior economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Aside from some bright spots in the retail industry, executives say sales are generally slow and provide little incentive for stockpiling. Moreover, many suppliers are operating at low capacity, and quick delivery is no problem.

Small Profit Margin
The prospect of saving 4 or 5 percent on an inventory item by buying before the freeze expired last weekend was not that attractive, purchasing men say, considering the high cost of carrying inventories.

Many companies are not especially worried about threats of higher prices and some are even fearful that existing prices are vulnerable to erosion in current business conditions.

AMC Makes Profit After Loss in 1970

And Gets Permission To Raise Prices 2.5%

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (UPI)—American Motors Corp., the poor man of the auto industry, today reported a profit of \$10.2 million for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 compared with a loss of \$66.2 million last year. At the same time, in Washington, the Price Commission said it has approved an AMC request to raise prices an average 2.5 percent.

The commission said the increase was "justified by allowable costs" and would not improve AMC's profit margin.

It also said Chrysler Corp. has requested a 5.9 percent price increase and that it has asked Chrysler for further information before reaching a decision.

A 2.5 percent increase request from Ford was under study, the commission added.

In reporting its earnings today, AMC said the results would have been even better had it not been necessary to absorb the higher costs on 1972 models as a result of the price freeze.

The profits squeeze showed up in the fourth quarter, where earnings were down to \$1.9 million compared to the \$7.2 million of the previous quarter.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$130.0 \$130.0
Profits (millions)... 1.9 -66.2
Per Share... 0.08 -0.68

Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,200.0 1,100.0
Profits (millions)... 10.2 -63.2
Per Share... 0.40 -0.58

Despite the sharp improvement from a year ago, AMC directors again voted to omit paying a quarterly dividend.

Chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr. and president William B. Lukeburg said the 1971 results reflect "substantial improvements in every major sector of the company's business."

Passenger car and jeep commercial operations accounted for about 80 percent of business in 1971, they noted, and domestic sales were up 7 percent from a year ago. Overseas sales were 9 percent higher.

Carson
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$98.1 \$98.1
Profits (millions)... 13.59 12.53
Per Share... 1.17 1.07

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$98.1 \$98.1
Profits (millions)... 13.59 12.53
Per Share... 1.17 1.07

Year
Revenue (millions)... 981.1 981.1
Profits (millions)... 135.9 125.3
Per Share... 11.7 10.7

Adjusted
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$98.1 \$98.1
Profits (millions)... 13.59 12.53
Per Share... 1.17 1.07

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$98.1 \$98.1
Profits (millions)... 13.59 12.53
Per Share... 1.17 1.07

Year
Revenue (millions)... 981.1 981.1
Profits (millions)... 135.9 125.3
Per Share... 11.7 10.7

N.Y. Prices See-Saw, Dow Ends on Upside

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The sharp technical rally of yesterday afternoon faded today, but several leading market averages still managed to post gains on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, behind by 3 points at mid-session, finished on the upswing as it rose 3.43 to 822.14. The Dow climbed 8.13 yesterday—a move analysts described as a rebound from the severe "oversold" condition that had pared 100 points from the blue-chip indicator since early September.

Declines nosed out advances by 730 to 861 as volume slipped to 12.84 million shares from yesterday's 13.3 million.

Wall Streeters detected a silver lining around the cloud hanging over the stock market. Prices resisted any major decline today, despite the lack of concrete bullish declarations by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally in his speech before the Economic Club of New York.

Many of yesterday's glamour stock gainers lost their bounce today. Bausch & Lomb fell

4 5/8 to 141 7/8. It climbed 6 1/2 in the previous session. International Business Machines, a 7 3/4 point gainer yesterday, eased 1 to 301.

Fractional declines appeared in Natamox, Levitt Furniture and Electronic Data Processing.

The wide-swinging glamour issues benefited from short covering yesterday. The Big Board is scheduled to release its monthly short-interest figures after the close of trading tomorrow.

Chesapeake & Ohio rose 1/8 to 49 3/8. Yesterday, it plunged 11 3/4 in reaction to the railroad's omission of the fourth-quarter dividend. The C & O, a major coal hauler, cited the impact of the newly ended coal strike in omitting this payment.

Kennecott Copper rose 1 1/8 to 24. Some observers attributed this gain to the resolution of the strike. Kennecott owns Peabody Coal, an important coal producer.

Republic Steel, which reduced its dividend yesterday, sank to a 1971 low of 19 1/4 before finishing at 19 3/8 with a decline of 5/8. It was among the four 1971 highs, compared with 87 lows.

Last Friday, the exchange showed four highs and 178 lows. Jack Eckerd Corp., showing the Big Board's best percentage advance, rose 1 1/4 to 23 3/4. This retail drug chain, the largest in Florida, estimated improvements in both sales and profits for the October quarter.

Emerson Electric said its outlook for 1972 was encouraging and closed at 75 1/8, up 1 3/8. U.S. Smelting & Refining rose 1/2 to 20 3/8. The company reported nine-month operating net of \$1.89 a share compared with \$2.60.

Du Pont lost 2 1/8 to 138 7/8, trading ex-dividend. The Federal Trade Commission issued a new complaint against Du Pont's Xerox anti-freeze product.

On the American Stock Exchange, the index closed at 24.10, down 2 cents from yesterday as volume fell to 2,838,000 shares from 3,001,000. Losses outnumbered advances 496 to 351.

Trading on the bond market was a quiet affair, with prices little changed on the day and a lack of background news.

Corporates closed unchanged to 1/8 point earlier.

In government bonds, intermediates were narrowly mixed and bills eased 2 to 5 basis points in price.

Ford Weighs Vietnam Auto

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. said today it has proposed to the Saigon government a plan to assemble Ford vehicles in South Vietnam.

The move, if approved, would make Ford the first major automobile manufacturer to establish operations in Vietnam.

Ford did not give any details of its proposal or what type of vehicle it intends to produce, but the South Vietnamese market would appear attractive for a "primitive" vehicle of the type the company plans to build in the Philippines: A low-cost car or truck without doors.

American Motors Corp. also said it is negotiating with a South Vietnamese manufacturer to assemble cars there. AMC declined to name the company, but said it expects a decision within a month.

Finland Raises Import Duties

HELSINKI, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Finland today raised duties on imports from all countries outside the European Free Trade Area and the Soviet Union 2 to 5 percent. About a third of its imports are affected.

Government officials said the increases were imposed because of the highly unfavorable trend of the trade balance. There are also special surtaxes on luxury goods.

At the end of October the trade deficit had grown to about the equivalent of \$310 million.

Work on Phase 2 Phaseout Seen Commencing Shortly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Nixon administration soon will begin formal planning for phasing out its Phase 2 wage-price controls.

The early start on dismantling the postfreeze controls that took effect this week will reflect the opinion of some high officials that the controls are a distasteful infringement of freedom and would break down anyway within 18 months.

There are sure to be heated debates within the administration on how soon to begin loosening the restraints, however, and some influential officials think some degree of controls will have to be extended well into 1973 or beyond. Even among those in the administration who suspect union rebellion could shatter the present system within a few months, there is talk of promptly replacing it with something that could temporarily be more stringent.

Lessened Restraints
One approach under discussion toward progressively loosening the present restraints is to raise the dollar-volume standard for determining which companies must seek advance permission to raise prices.

Now, companies with sales of \$100 million a year or more are in the "prenotification" category. This could be raised to \$250 million and then to \$500 million, it is suggested, reducing the number of affected companies sharply below the 1,300 currently.

Presumably, the Cost of Living Council would simultaneously set standards for the "reporting" category of companies considerably higher.

Roan Profit Falls 20.6% in Quarter
LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd. net profit fell 20.6 percent in the first quarter ended Sept. 30, the company reported today.

Profit fell to 28.9 million from 36.7 million in the same quarter of last year.

Roan, which is 51 percent owned by the Zambian government, said sales dipped 22.9 percent to 526.8 million from the previous 577.4 million.

U.K. Stock Marts Eye Streamlining

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A scheme to bring all the stock exchanges in Britain and Northern Ireland together in a single organization was published today.

The Federation of Stock Exchanges put forward the proposals, with the London Stock Exchange as the vehicle for the amalgamation.

All the exchanges would operate as separate units but under the general guidance of a parent council based on London.

Members of the stock exchange have been asked for their views and it is hoped that a decision can be made before next March 31.

Universal Telephone, Inc.

A public utility company incorporated in 1961.

OVER THE COUNTER:
Wednesday, November 17, 1971.
Bid: 5 Asked: 5 1/2
Universal Building, 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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The following is taken from the first Annual Report of WW TRUST, copies of which may be obtained from White, Weld & Co. Limited, P.O. Building, Leadenhall Street, London, EC3V 9QH

WW TRUST, a Swiss company, was established in 1970 as a diversified, multi-national organization to achieve comprehensive geographical and functional coverage of international finance in Europe. Banking entities in the United Kingdom, the Common Market and Switzerland afford representation in Europe's three main financial markets and the nature of their operations ensures full vertical integration in the field of multi-national finance.

The first fiscal period ended June 30, 1971, represents a partial year especially since the major operations of the Group were acquired or initiated between September and January. While results have matched or exceeded expectations in all fields of activity, their evaluation must be conditioned by the relatively short span of time covered. The three main sectors of activity, investment banking, asset management and securities trading, made, pro rata temporis, contributions which are not dissimilar in size. The outlook for the Group's business remains favourable subject to reasonably orderly international monetary conditions.

Associated with White, Weld & Co.
New York London Paris Zurich Geneva Caracas
Hong Kong Montevideo Montreal

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Mutual Funds

Montreal Star

London, Brussels, Paris, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Mexico City, Tokyo, Hong Kong, And Security Pacific International Bank, New York.

هكذا من الأصل

PEANUTS



R.C.



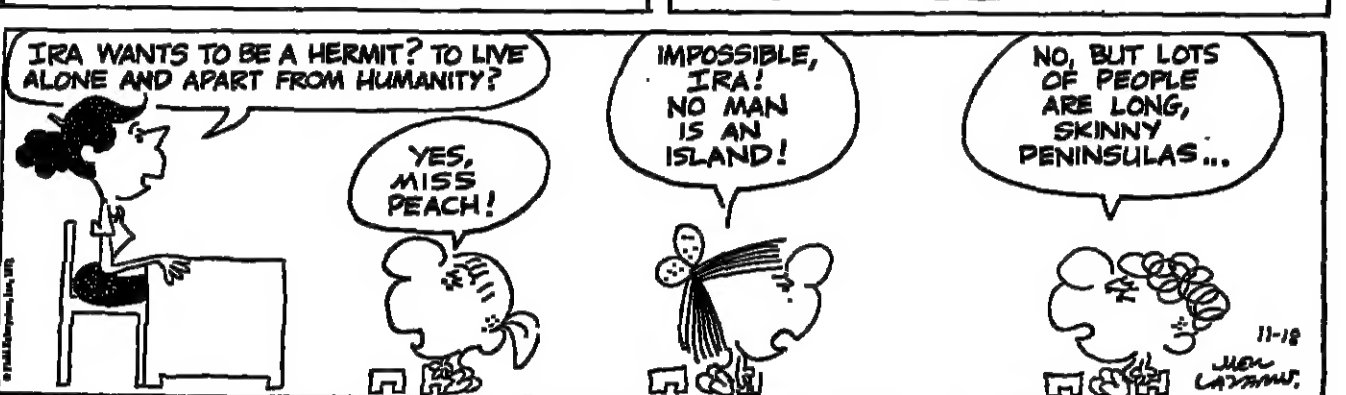
L. I. L. A. B. N. E.



B. E. E. T. L. E.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. C. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two Roman experts, Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna, could claim to be the world's best players. However, they have a stronger claim to the title of most-traveled. This year, their travels have included an American tour, a world tour and many tournament appearances in and around Europe.

Later this month, Garozzo and Belladonna will team with four other Italian experts in a try for the European title in Athens. From there they will fly directly to the United States, where the famous Blue Team will compete in two major events in Las Vegas. The diagramed deal was played by Garozzo in South Africa last June. Belladonna, as North, opened with one diamond in third position. Garozzo's jump to two no-trump following his original pass indicated a hand with about 11 high-card points, so North might have passed at that point. Instead he went on to three no-trump.

With a normal heart division, four-four or five-three, South would have had no chance after a heart lead, for the defenders would have taken two aces and three or four heart tricks. But Garozzo was lucky and the six-two heart split gave him a chance.

West made the normal lead of the heart queen, which turned out to block the suit. East could not afford to play the king, since dummy's ten would then become a trick, and South correctly won with the ace. A duck by South would have allowed the defenders to disentangle their hearts. A club was led to the king in dummy, and West ducked to preserve his entry. South cashed three spade tricks, ending in his hand, and led the club ten. When West performed played the ace, the

declarer had a good idea about the club distribution. A heart return gave East the lead he did not want. He returned a club—a diamond would have been no better—and South finessed the eight. The remaining club tricks brought South's trick total to eight, and the lucky diamond position allowed him to make two tricks of the last three, for an overtrick.

NORTH
 ♠ AQJ5
 ♥ 1082
 ♦ K10832
 ♣ K

WEST
 ♠ 10876
 ♥ 94
 ♦ Q1854
 ♣ Q

EAST
 ♠ 94
 ♥ K7
 ♦ A876
 ♣ 87654

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ K32
 ♥ A3
 ♦ J54
 ♣ Q1082

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 Pass Pass 1♠ Pass
 2NT Pass 3NT Pass
 West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

JUNGLE	SHORT	TERA	AVES
UNIO	TERAH	AVES	
YANE	RABBI	KEEP	
SLASHER	INTENSE		
DOUSTS	OFTEN		
LEEVES	CHEER		
ANTHES	DORES	ESUP	
SQUAR	BOERS	MOND	
SLITHER	SCREE		
HONIED	BEHEST		
STEEP	SITIAL		
LITCHENS	ORLEANS		
AMOI	ATISLE	ABOU	
KILL	INSEY	VOUS	
EDIEL	LEITIS	EWIER	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOCET

UNOMT

FEECUR

YONIFT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: OFTEN PUTTY WEAPON DONKEY

Answer: What the shoe salesman told her—"PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN!"

BOOKS

WILLIE MASTERS' LONESOME WIFE

By William Gass. Illustrated. Knopf. Unpaged. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Nathaniel Tarn

REVIEWING a novella of so few pages affords the luxury (note the undertone, please) of reread as well as read—that rarest without which, as Roland Barthes points out, no critical act is ever possible. But Barthes, discussing narrative, and just what does this book narrate?

A woman of uncertain age—she may be 30, she may be as much as 60—has been a stripper, is the wife of one Willie Masters, suffers and will suffer the embraces of anonymous and indiscriminate men. Her thoughts, both angry and lyrical, reach us through the whole armory of contemporary stylistics: split texts, cut-ups, fold-ins, switches of speaker, mirror-effects, allusions. Much of the humor in the book emerges from her memories of what clowns and comedians said while, before, and after she stripped, and from a sketch she acted in as "Olga," having been recognized by her colleagues only by peering under her skirts. This serves as inverted paradigm to the plot since the female is recognized by her sexual organs whereas the males sink into anonymity through the behavior of theirs. The plot also involves the husband finding his penis in a hotel as a reluctant indication of just how the men make themselves all alike.

The author inserts himself into the stream of consciousness, commenting from time to time on the process of his authorship, warning us when we fall into traps and even playing at insulating us when he feels we may have done him too much justice. But the real hero, and here William Gass exemplifies the contemporary thrust of the text away from writer and over into the reader's court, is in fact this very reader: the male animal, though not exclusively, as lesbian possibilities are not discounted. The author leads us to understand that we are making love to the book. And the duration of the reading is co-terminous with that act of love: "Our life is the time of our body which is the space of our life." What have we here now: reread? replay? relapse? *Scriptor ludens* has us at bay!

The original Tri-Quarterly Magazine edition—with its full-nude front cover and full-nude back-view on back cover—made the point graphically more certain than this edition does. But the text is clear: "I feel sometimes as if I were imagining...—imagination imagining itself imagine." "You are your body..." and the poet is his language: "I'm only a string of noises after all" or "You, the world; and I, the language" are all spoken by our heroine.

The lonesome wife is, plainly, poetry lonesome for the poet: if she is truly courted and loved, instead of insultingly "read," she will respond accordingly and save the language. It is scarcely to be wondered at if we find a passion to Poets' Liberation in the book or if it ends with a call to a new stylistics. Apollo has made it with his Daphne; the Muse is truly incarnate at last: a woman of language and tongues. And the poet mystically "experiences his speech as he does himself when he's most fit,

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 135 book stores in 34 communities of the U. S. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent of sensitive appearances.

This Week

Last Week

FICION

1	The Day of the Jackal,...	2
2	Wheels,...	3
3	The Secret,...	4
4	Message,...	5
5	There Was the Kingdom,...	6
6	Delivered,...	7
7	The Drifters,...	8
8	The Shadow of the Lynx,...	9
9	Rebel,...	10
10	Maurice,...	11

GENERAL

1	My Heart at World's End,...	2
2	Any Woman Can Remember,...	3
3	Beyond Freedom and Dignity,...	4
4	Straw Hat,...	5
5	Without Stars or Gulls,...	6
6	Revel,...	7
7	The Gift Horse,...	8
8	The Old Man,...	9
9	Who Owns America?,...	10
10	The Last Whole Earth Catalog,...	11

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fern of Polynesia

5 Sign in a French shop

10 Milk Prefix

14 Collar

15 Israeli port

16 Winnie "Poo"

17 Volcano

18 Straight Prefix

19 Depots: Abbr.

20 Child's crest

22 Explosive forces

24 Loosen

26 Perry, for one: Abbr.

27 Certain rulers

31 Redeem the hard way

35 Poems

36 Kind of seal

38 One, dual

39 Late golfer: Tony

40 Barkley

41 Commits a crime

42 Three

43 Housetop of a certain shape

44 Pay

45 Conch

47 Andean lake

48 Hebrew lyre

51 Pacific cloth

52 Horse

56 Zodiac sign

60 Elan

61 Embodiment

63 Times in Roman lives

64 Soviet sea

65 Lawgiver

66 Fish

67 Profligate

68 Musical chord

69 Depend on

13 Novel heroine

21 Claire and others

23 Toward the

24 Wheel

25 Hawaiian blueberry

27 Garden flower

28 Carrion eater

29 City of Jordan

30 Shoe for Hans Brinker

32 Small office

33 Spherical

34 Perle

35 Adroit again

40 Certain criminal

41 Famed French beauty and wit

43 Obligation

44 Ready

46 Striped

48 Last part

50 On-it

52 Ruler

53 Leander's beloved

54 Genesis brother

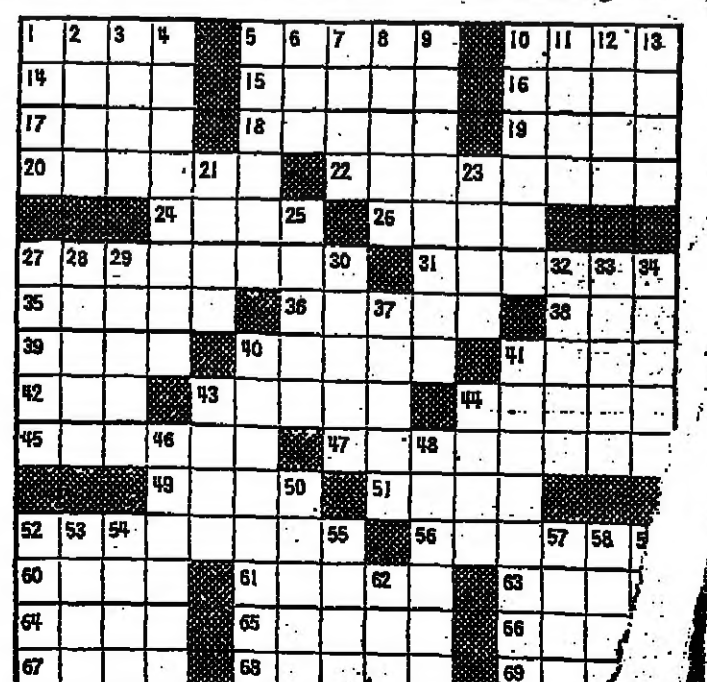
55 Indian bridal gift

57 Fire

58 Form of Helen

59 French commune

62 Tibetan gazelle



Sando 2d in AL Voting

Blue Becomes Youngest MVP

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Vida Blue of the Oakland Athletics was named the American League Most Valuable Player today. At 23, he is the youngest player to win an MVP honor in league history.

Blue, who won the Cy Young award last month, was named the MVP after a season in which he posted a 24-11 record and 268 strikeouts. He was the only player to be named MVP on every ballot.

In addition to his 14 first-place votes, Blue also received four second, two third and one each for fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth.

Until Blue received the honor, the youngest player to be named MVP was Cincinnati catcher Johnny Bench in 1970. Bench was just a few weeks shy of his 23d birthday when he received his MVP award, while Blue will not be 23 until next July 22.

The hard-throwing left-hander, in his first full season of major league ball, compiled a 24-11 record, led the league with a 1.82 earned run average, completed 24 of his 39 starts and struck out 268 batters.

His quick start—he won 17 games by the All-Star break—helped the A's to a runaway win in the Western Division of the league. But Blue lost the first American League playoff game to the Baltimore Orioles, who went on to sweep the A's in three straight for the American League pennant.

Newcomer First Blue is the fifth pitcher to win both the Cy Young and Most Valuable Player honors. Don Newcombe did it in 1956, the year the Cy Young Award was initiated.

The others were Sandy Kousser, in 1963; Bob Gibson, 1968; and Denny McLain, 1969.

He is the fifth pitcher to win the American League MVP since the award was first issued 40 years ago. Hal Newhouse won it twice, in 1944 and 1945. The other pitchers to win the MVP were Lefty Grove, 1931; Spud Chandler, 1943; Bobby Shantz, 1952; and McLain, 1969.

Blue is the first Oakland player to win the MVP and the first member of the A's to receive the honor since Shantz won it in 1952, when the twice-transplanted franchise was in Philadelphia.

Bando, the Oakland third baseman who hit .271, slammed 24 home runs and drove in 94 runs, was named on all but one of the ballots.

Frank Robinson hit .301 with 28 homers and 99 runs batted in, while Brooks Robinson batted .273 with 20 homers and 93 runs batted in. He was the winningest pitcher in the major leagues.

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VALUABLE FORM—Vida Blue gets ready to fire pitch on his way to winning 24 games and the American League's Cy Young and Most Valuable Player Awards this year.

USLTA Will Offer Plan To End Tennis Dispute

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT)—Faced with increasing pressure from both sides of the net, officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association have huddled here this week to seek a formula that would preserve open tennis for next year.

Robert B. Colwell of Seattle, the USLTA president, said the association would present a plan to the International Lawn Tennis Federation meetings later this month in London that, he hoped, could avert a split between the national associations and World Championship Tennis.

"I'm not at liberty to discuss our intentions," Colwell said, speaking for the association's nine-member management committee. "But we're under mandate from our member clubs to try and get things changed before everything explodes next year."

The WCT contract provides the national associations are feuding over scheduling commitments, corporate guarantees and other financial-related items.

Under conditions adopted by the ILTF last summer, the 34 players attached to WCT will be banned from all sanctioned tournaments starting Jan. 1. The ban would exclude such top-ranking contract pros as Rod Laver, Arthur Ashe, John Newcombe and Tom Okker from competing at Wimbledon and the United States Open championships.

The USLTA's problem is to convince the ILTF that an open tennis is a requisite for continued expansion of the organized game, (b) the USLTA is not trying to undermine the federation in dealing with WCT and (c) the United States is where the action, money and future of the sport are.

At the same time the USLTA must reaffirm its position with WCT to maintain the association's image.

If the federation refuses to accept American attempts to mediate the dispute, the USLTA then must decide whether to abide by the federation's rules or bolt it and establish other priorities for what it considered the good of the game.

"I would hope it doesn't come to that," Colwell said of chances for an American revolt. "I think everyone realizes the urgency of finding solutions. At this stage, however, everything is very delicate."

"We're not trying to kill the pros," Colwell said. "We're trying to kill open tennis. We want to arrive at a just solution for everyone."

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Ali's Appeal Will Be Main Attraction

By Dave Anderson

HOUSTON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—In a test of Muhammad Ali's true appeal, the former heavyweight champion will be on display against big Buster Mathis tonight in a scheduled 12-round bout.

Since the usual competitive lure is virtually invisible, if the predicted crowd of 20,000 materializes at the Astrodome and if the closed-circuit television exhibitors do a substantial business, it will be a tribute more to Ali's style as a vaudevillian than as an athlete.

Mathis has been established as the underdog by Las Vegas odds-makers at "10 to 1 and out," meaning no bets are being accepted on Ali to win.

Despite a 2 1/2-year absence because of "personal problems," Mathis was not afforded the courtesy and conditioning of a tune-up bout. Fortunately for him, Ali appears sympathetic rather than scornful toward his blubbery opponent with the sensitive, troubled psyche.

"I believe we'll be jumping around, dancing together, matching wits," Ali said. "Faking and jabbing and countering each other, smart boxing. We'll both be shooting, but I'll be hitting the most."

Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, weighed in today at 237 pounds, the heaviest of his career and one more than he did for his 12th-round knockout of Jimmy Ellis here four months ago. He is trim but not taut. Mathis scaled 256. His midsection wobbles. So does his confidence.

"If I get knocked out," Mathis has said, "that's what people expect."

The bout is likely to be one-sided, but a quick knockout would be a surprise. With his bulk, Mathis lasted nearly 11 rounds against Joe Frazier, but his confidence was at a peak in that 1968 bout to determine the successor to Ali's vacated title. Mathis had out-pointed Frazier.

Another factor working against a quick knockout is Ali's moving style and his preference to give the closed-circuit TV customers their money's worth.

But the longer the fight, the more punishment Mathis is likely to endure, especially with Ali boasting of a new punch that he calls the "finger on."

"It's a quick snap right, half force," Ali says with a wink. "It's a knockout."

Protocol dictates that when hostilities draw near, the men who preside in the gladiators' corners must bicker over the rules, trade deadly insults and hint broadly that the other will try to slip a horseshoe into his man's glove. Yet, when Angelo Dundee and Joe Frazier got together with Max Baer, an inspector for the Texas State Bureau of Labor Statistics—that's the Southwest equivalent of a boxing commission—not a voice was raised in dispute.

Regarding the make of gloves to be worn, the amount of padding and the scoring system to be employed, all was sweet accord. In Buster's interests, Frazier suggested that Texas had one licensed referee whom he'd rather not see in the ring. He added quickly that he wouldn't want to embarrass the man by identifying him.

Conflict of Interest "Tell us why you object to him," a newspaperman said. "If I did, you'd know who he was," Frazier said. Later the man was identified as Jimmy Webb, who formerly boxed for Angelo Dundee's brother Chris and Frazier thought, might conceivably have some conflict of interest.

Angelo's smile was compassionate. "We have no objections whatever to any Texas official," he did mention, though, with utmost reluctance, that Mathis had a "low swinging left hook" that could, by lamentable accident, "land below the border."

This brought a mild protest from Frazier: "You're trying to take away our best punch."

"All has a long thumb," an outside agitator suggested. He was ignored.

"And we don't want Mathis talking in the ring," Angelo said. "It upsets my guy." The man who handles the laconic Muhammad kept his face almost straight.

Mathis, in truth, has talked in the ring here. Finishing his last public workout, he held a microphone and volunteered a statement: "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm here to win."

France Makes Bid for Chess

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—France is bidding to organize next spring's final of the world chess championship between champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union and American challenger Bobby Fischer, it was disclosed here today.

Guy Bernard Lerner, head of the information section of the French Chess Federation, said that France was a candidate to organize the contest.

The French Federation wants the championship to be held in Deauville, and believes the match could attract more than 50,000 chess fans.

don't knock you out, it makes you just linger on." Ali has a 32-1 won-lost record, with 26 knockouts, losing only to Frazier last March in a unanimous 15-round decision. Mathis has a 28-2 record, with 20 knockouts, losing to Frazier and Jerry Quarry in a unanimous 12-round decision in March, 1969, the last time he fought.

Bugner Returns HOUSTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Joe Bugner's stock dropped suddenly yesterday after news reached here of Jerry Quarry's one-round knockout of Jack Bodell.

"If Quarry was able to dispose of Bodell in 64 seconds, what sort of fighter is Bugner, who lost to Bodell," asked one member of the promoting team of tonight's card at the Astrodome.

Bugner is scheduled to open that program in his first bout since he lost the European and British crowns to Bodell. Bugner faces Mike Boswell, an unknown heavyweight from Youngstown, Ohio, in a 10-rounder.

Tonight's major preliminary, though, is between Toronto's George Chuvalo and Houston's Cleveland Williams, both in the twilight of their careers.

Chuvalo, 34, has still to be knocked off his feet in the ring and has a record of 83 fights with 65 victories, including 55 knockouts, and 16 losses and two draws.

Williams, the "Big Cat," is 38, with 20 years of ring experience. He has fought 87 times, won 75, lost 11 with one draw and has 19 one-round knockouts in a career record of 56 knockouts.

The scales in the Astrodome took a beating yesterday afternoon as Muhammad Ali weighed in at 237, the heaviest in his career, and Buster Mathis, left, hit 256.

Fighters Find Nothing to Fight About

By Red Smith

HOUSTON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—The closer they come to blows, the more warmly everybody loves everybody else. Theoretically, yesterday was the last day of peace between Cassius Clay, the former heavyweight champion of the world, and Buster Mathis, the former heavyweight fighter, and still nobody had a harsh word for anybody. An insidious spirit of camaraderie infected even the rival trainers.

Protocol dictates that when hostilities draw near, the men who preside in the gladiators' corners must bicker over the rules, trade deadly insults and hint broadly that the other will try to slip a horseshoe into his man's glove. Yet, when Angelo Dundee and Joe Frazier got together with Max Baer, an inspector for the Texas State Bureau of Labor Statistics—that's the Southwest equivalent of a boxing commission—not a voice was raised in dispute.

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men, one thing I'm gonna say, I'm gonna win this fight. I swear to you—everything."

That was Monday, however. Yesterday was given over to meditation and prayer in the seclusion of his motel quarters.

Enough Work It had been announced that Ali would do his exercises in the gym at 1:30 p.m., yesterday but when Dundee went to wake him at 1 o'clock he changed his mind. "I'm just layin' here," Ali told a reporter over the telephone. His speech was thick with sleep. There was a long, contemplative pause. Then: "It'll be a good fight. I can't make no prediction."

Meanwhile, a man connected with the promotion was saying the bout would be shown on closed-circuit television in 106 locations in the United States, Canada and Hawaii, and in 27 foreign countries, mostly on home TV. The closed-circuit outlets, he said, would have an estimated total of 500,000 seats.

"What about the Gaijford Law?" he was asked. (When he managed Sugar Ray Robinson, Emperor George Gaijford demanded of a theater TV promoter: "How many behinds gonna be in them seats?")

In this case, the promoters aren't answering.

The promoters believe—or hope they believe—that Muhammad Ali is a magic name that can pass box-office miracles in any circumstances. The theory has never had a sterner test, for this show presents more losers than the Astrodome holds here. Cleveland Williams, who carries a cop's bullet in his 38-year-old plumbing, and George Chuvalo, who has fought 83 times over many, many years, and lost all his big ones. Williams had the distinction of opening the Astrodome by lasting more than two rounds with Ali.

Then there is a 10-round bout between Mike Boswell of Youngstown, Ohio, and Joe Bugner, who qualified by losing the European heavyweight championship to Jack Bodell. Boswell is owned and operated by Dean Chance, a pitcher who has lost his last ball.

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